IN THE FIELD

Field Museum
Member Magazine

Vol. 95, No. 1
Winter 2024

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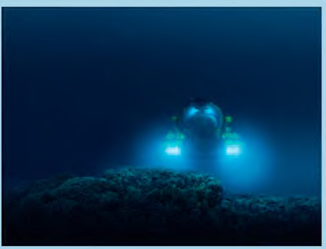

ON THE COVER
The Triton submersible exploring the deep sea. Discover current deep sea research and take a photo in a submersible like this one in *Unseen Oceans*.

AMERICAN NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Let us know your thoughts about *In The Field* magazine. Email your comments to ITF@fieldmuseum.org

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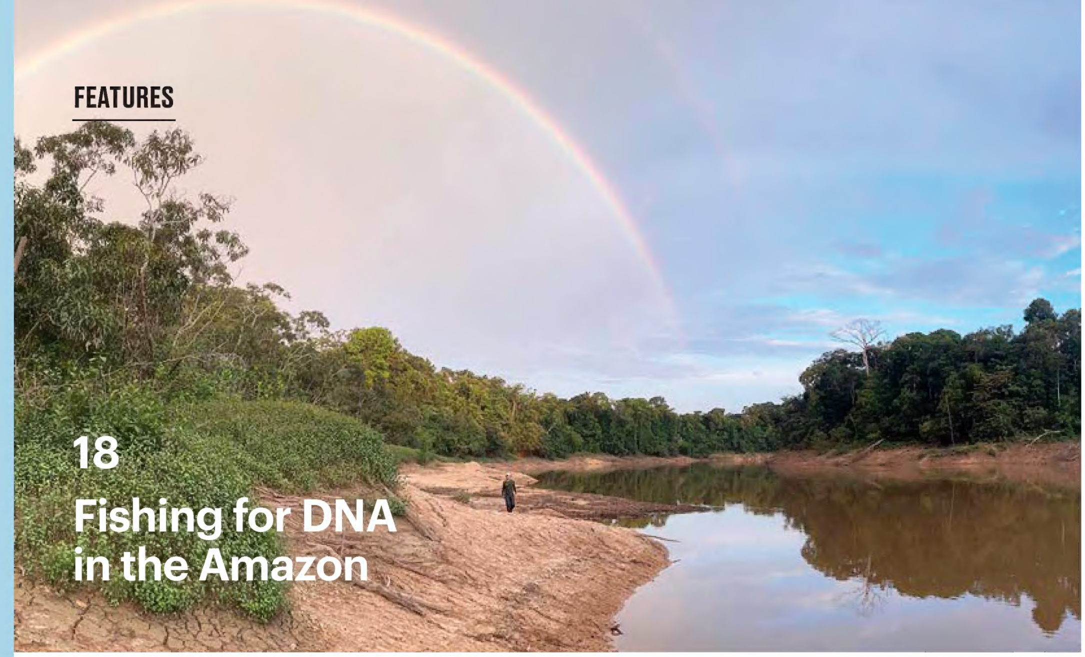
FEATURES



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Dear Friends,

FIELD MUSEUM 2021 (KYLE FLUBACKER PHOTOGRAPHY)

There are multitudes of natural worlds that most of us will never see—microscopic in scale, extraterrestrial, or in parts of the Earth that are largely inaccessible. The Field Museum's newest exhibition, *Unseen Oceans*, brings us face-to-face with creatures that dwell in the deepest seas. As I watched a young child "driving" a submarine in one of the show's engaging virtual experiences, I wondered how that experience might stay with them and shape the rest of their life.

Associate Curator for Invertebrate Zoology Janet Voight, PhD, is one of the Field Museum scientists illuminating the world around us. Her path to becoming a scientist is highlighted in the newest installation of our six-part *Changing Face of Science* exhibition series, and her work on wood-boring clams is featured in *Unseen Oceans*.

Of course, women scientists drive discovery in every research area of the Museum. They also mentor and serve as role models for the next generation. A portion of their work is supported by proceeds from the Field Museum Women's Board's annual Women in Science Luncheon, to occur on Tuesday, May 14. This year's luncheon speaker will be Ami Vitale, a National Geographic conservation photojournalist and documentary filmmaker who has been named one of the most influential photographers of her generation.

I hope that you enjoy reading about *Unseen Oceans* and so much more.

Warm regards,

Julian Siggers

Julian Siggers, PhD
President and CEO

P.S. To learn more about the 2024 Women in Science Luncheon or purchase tickets, please visit www.fieldmuseum.io/WISLunch or scan the QR code.

2023 In The Field *Photography Contest Winners:*

(Left) ***Among the Thorns***
Photographer: G. Vasey, age 11

(Below) ***E. hochstetteri At Home***
Photographer: Micah Rynders

(Bottom) ***Unlikely Sanctuary***
Photographer: Mark McClelland

In The Field Photography Contest

ENTER NOW!

The Field Museum encourages everyone to get outside and connect with the natural world and the human story. What better way than snapping a stunning photograph of the nature that's all around us?

Submissions will be open April 1 through August 5. Scan the QR code for more information about how to enter.

CATEGORIES:

Urban Wildlife
There's wildlife everywhere you look! Discover and document the cooperation, or lack thereof, of nature in human-made environments.

Real-life Diorama
Get outside and connect with nature through a camera lens. Take inspiration from the Field's renowned taxidermy dioramas, and see if you can spot live animals and plants in their natural habitat. This category can also contain landscapes.

Museum Moments
There's so much to do and see at the Field Museum. Snap a photo of what inspires you about our collections, learning opportunities, and our historic lake-shore building. Portraits and candids are encouraged with proper releases.

Kids can participate too! Each category will have two winners: one under 18 and one adult.

No purchase necessary. Open to Field Museum Members and their households ages 5 and up; participation by minors requires parental permission. Must be legal U.S. resident. Contest begins 04/01/2024 and ends 08/05/2024. Void where prohibited. Official rules available at fieldmuseum.io/field-photo-contest.

MATTHEW LOBIONDO

WELCOME CHRISTINA FRIBERG

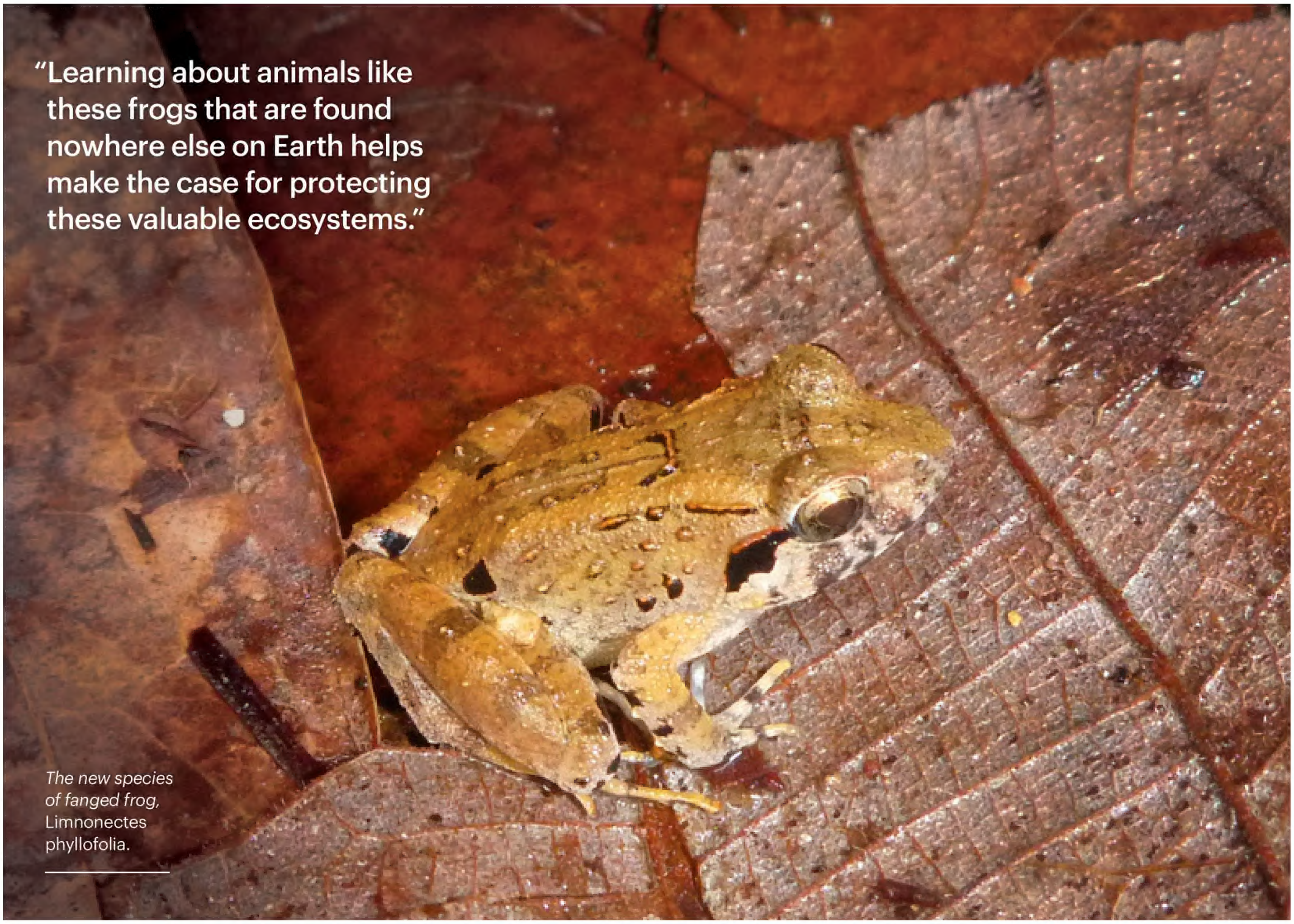
BY MARK ALVEY, ACADEMIC COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER

Christina Friberg, PhD, joined the Field Museum in November as Assistant Curator of North American Anthropology, in a joint appointment with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Dr. Friberg comes to us from the Indiana University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology where she held a position as a research scientist. She is the author of the book *The Making of Mississippian Tradition* (University Press of Florida, 2020), and has been published in the *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*, *SAA Archaeological Record*, *Southeastern Archaeology*, *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, and most recently, *Journal of Field Archaeology*. In addition to her extensive museum experience, Friberg also has a long history of collaboration with Native communities.

Dr. Friberg's love of museums began as a kid growing up in the New York City suburbs and visiting the American Museum of Natural History. After majoring in Anthropology at Vassar College, she got her start in North American archaeology at the AMNH where she did archival work, collections-based research, and fieldwork, which inspired her to pursue a PhD at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Her career path in museum archaeology continued in grad school where she was the Assistant Curator of the UCSB Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections. After completing her PhD, Dr. Friberg continued her work at the IU Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, where she curated an exhibition on the people of the Angel Mounds site in Evansville, Indiana, and their descendants today in collaboration with Descendant Tribal Nations.

Dr. Friberg's research focuses on Midwestern archaeology, particularly the broader impacts of large Mississippian-period (1050-1450 CE) sites like Cahokia on outlying communities, and the impacts of endemic warfare on daily life for people living in the Illinois River Valley and Lower Ohio River Valley. She investigates the Mississippian phenomenon and issues of identity, community organization, sociopolitical complexity, and religion by incorporating a combination of geophysical survey, excavation, geospatial analysis, and material analyses. Dr. Friberg's museum work has inspired her to pursue these research projects collaboratively with Descendant Tribal Nations, and she is excited to continue this work with the Field Museum team. As she puts it: "Museums are the future of archaeology because they sit at the intersection of research, repatriation, and public engagement. They have the capacity to right wrongs, heal relationships, and move the field forward by prioritizing and amplifying the voices and stories of Native people."

(Above) Dr. Friberg holds fragments of a Ramey Incised jar excavated from a domestic storage pit at the early Mississippian-period (1100-1150 CE) Audrey-North Village Site. This large (45cm diameter) decorated jar is rare, yet an almost identical one was found at the Cahokia site, suggesting both were made by Cahokian potters at Cahokia and one was transported 100km north to this community.



"Learning about animals like these frogs that are found nowhere else on Earth helps make the case for protecting these valuable ecosystems."

The new species of fanged frog, Limnonectes phyllofolia.

SEAN REILLY

NEW SPECIES: THE WORLD'S SMALLEST FANGED FROG

BY KATE GOLEMBIEWSKI, PR AND SCIENCE COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER

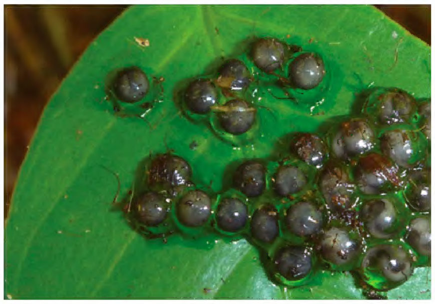
One group of stream-dwelling frogs in Southeast Asia has a strange adaptation: two bony "fangs" jutting out of their lower jawbone. In a new study, Field Museum postdoctoral researcher Jeff Frederick, PhD, described the smallest species of fanged frog ever discovered, about the size of a quarter.

Frogs are amphibians, and they lay eggs that are encapsulated in jelly, rather than a hard, protective shell. Most amphibians lay their eggs in water to keep them from drying out. But, when the research team was trekking through the jungles of the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, they kept spotting frog eggs on leaves and mossy rocks several feet above the ground. Shortly after, they began to see the small, brown frogs themselves, hugging their nests to keep the eggs moist.

Closer examination of the amphibian parents revealed not only that they were tiny members of the fanged frog family, complete with barely-visible fangs, but that the frogs caring for the clutches of eggs were all male. "Male egg guarding behavior isn't totally unknown across all frogs, but it's rather uncommon," says Frederick, who conducted the research as a doctoral candidate at the University of California, Berkeley.

Frederick and his colleagues hypothesize that the frogs' unusual reproductive behaviors might also relate to their smaller-than-usual fangs. Some of the frogs' relatives have bigger fangs, which help them ward off competition for spots along the river to lay their eggs in the water. Since these frogs evolved a way to lay their eggs away from the water, they may have lost the need for such imposing fangs.

"Our findings underscore the importance of conserving these very special tropical habitats," says Frederick. "Learning about animals like these frogs that are found nowhere else on Earth helps make the case for protecting these valuable ecosystems."



SEAN REILLY

(Above) The new species of frog's eggs, laid on a leaf.

THE CHANGING FACE OF SCIENCE: JANET VOIGHT

BY LAUREN BOEGEN, EXHIBITIONS PROJECT MANAGER; **MARIE GEORG**, SENIOR EXHIBITIONS DEVELOPER; AND **JANET VOIGHT, PHD**, ASSOCIATE CURATOR, NEGAUNEE INTEGRATIVE RESEARCH CENTER

The Changing Face of Science is an exhibition and program series featuring the work of six Field Museum scientists in a range of disciplines from diverse backgrounds. The series highlights successful scientists who are women and/or people of color, to demonstrate that all kinds of people can pursue science. The third exhibition of *The Changing Face of Science* features Field Museum Associate Curator of Zoology Janet Voight, PhD.

As a child, no one—not her family, not herself—expected the Iowa native to become a scientist. But, she overcame expectations. A childhood love of animals—especially cats—and the opportunity to pursue a degree in biology while working in labs led her to a PhD and a career studying the deep sea.

Janet has become a renowned biologist with expertise in cephalopod mollusks, particularly octopuses and wood-boring clams. Eight species in six phyla have been named after Janet, a testament to her relationships with other scientists working in the deep sea. She's named 20+ species of wood-boring clams with dozens more in the works, found the first flatworms ever in the deep sea, discovered new aspects of deep-sea octopus biology, and is a key member of the teams documenting the four known deep-sea octopus nurseries.

As the fourth female curator ever at the Field Museum, she was the only female curator at the Museum for several years. Her impact both at the Museum and in the field is undeniable. Not to mention all the Members' Nights she's spent with you!

This exhibition shares her fascination with octopuses, focusing on the factual while displaying her large collection of octopus (and octopus-adjacent) toys and models. Highlighted is footage from Janet's most recent expeditions to the Dorado Outcrop octopus nursery on the Schmidt Ocean Institute vessel *R/V Falkor (too)* with the Remotely Operated Vehicle SuBastian. The underwater footage is paired with control room footage of the science team, giving visitors a firsthand look at leading-edge, deep-sea research in action. The show celebrates her role as a mentor and highlights her public outreach about all things cephalopod. Janet is just as fascinated as visitors are with all that is still left to understand about these amazing creatures.

The Changing Face of Science: Janet Voight **is open February 16, 2024–January 10, 2025 in the Comer Gallery and is made possible in part by the Institute of Museum and Library Services, Grant Award #MA-249085-OMS-21.**

INSTITUTE of Museum and Library SERVICES

(Above) Janet enthusiastically presenting on her research.

(Left) Janet as a child, visiting the Field Museum with her family.

IMAGE COURTESY OF JANET VOIGHT

© THE FIELD MUSEUM, GN91500_110D, PHOTOGRAPHER JOHN WEINSTEIN

Take a photo with your family in the Triton submersible.

UNSEEN OCEANS

By Chandler Cohron
Development Communications Manager

UNSEEN OCEANS IS NOW OPEN AT THE FIELD MUSEUM.

Our world is truly an ocean planet. More than 70 percent of the Earth's surface is covered by oceans, yet surprisingly little of these vast realms has been explored.

Now, with the use of 21st-century technologies like robotics, satellite monitoring, miniaturization, and high-definition imaging, that is beginning to change. In the newest exhibition at the Field Museum, *Unseen Oceans*, visitors will embark on a journey that takes them from the oceans' sunlit surfaces to their inky depths as they discover the latest ocean science and encounter the researchers and technologies that are revealing our blue planet as never before.

Unseen Oceans welcomes visitors with a familiar sight: a projection of waves lapping at their feet and a vista of the water's surface. It is that sunlit zone—the upper few hundred feet of the ocean—that is inhabited by the organisms that sustain nearly all marine life: plankton. These tiny organisms drift with the currents and are vital to life on Earth. They rely on light to grow and are so numerous that their blooms can be seen

VISITORS WILL EMBARK ON A JOURNEY THAT TAKES THEM FROM THE OCEANS' SUNLIT SURFACES TO THEIR INKY DEPTHS AS THEY DISCOVER THE LATEST OCEAN SCIENCE

from space. In this section of the exhibition, visitors will encounter larger-than-life models of unusual and beautiful planktonic species and play an interactive matching game where visitors guess the adult form from planktonic "baby pictures."

On the other end of the size spectrum, Earth's oceans have been home to giant animals for hundreds of millions of years. Visitors will encounter giant fossils from Earth's past—from ammonites to ichthyosaurs—and stand in awe of the immensity of the largest animals that inhabit our blue planet today at a 180-degree, high-resolution screen where animations of blue whales, giant squid, and manta rays swim by visitors at true-to-life scales.

Explore the mysterious, rarely-seen world hidden beneath the ocean's surface. Pilot through the depths in an interactive submersible game and come face-to-face with live ocean-dwelling creatures. Create your own water mountains and canyons with hands-on kinetic sand, then meet real-life seahorses, eels, and jellies up close and personal. Encounter the glow-in-the-dark fish and otherworldly plankton that dwell below the waves. Get hands-on as you focus a microscope to find the many oceanic organisms that live in just one drop of seawater. With discoveries from sandy beaches to the seafloor, this new immersive exhibition will make a splash with the whole family.

Dive into the unknown and experience an ocean you never imagined. *Unseen Oceans* is now open at the Field Museum.

Unseen Oceans is organized by the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

American Museum *of* Natural History

Field Museum Major Sponsor:

MAGELLAN
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(Top right) Discover Zooplankton (Phronima Sedentaris) *through larger-than-life models.*

(Right) Experience a fishnado of bioluminescence.

ALL IMAGES COURTESY OF AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

BLOOD SUCKERS

LEGENDS TO LEECHES

Uncover the world of bloodsucking animals, insects, legendary creatures, and the mythical stories they've inspired.

Come face-to-face with bloodsuckers as you explore over 90 specimens up close. Meet live bloodsuckers like leeches and lampreys, and get hands-on with interactive activities for the whole family. **Don't miss *Bloodsuckers: Legends to Leeches*, now open until September 2024.**

Take me out and explore!

TAKE A TOUR WITH US!

1 Vampires have fangs, but not all bloodsuckers bite. **Find the American Dog Tick** and discover how it feeds.

ANATOMY OF A BITE: **Join our educator in the first gallery to discover the mechanics of bloodfeeder bites, the strategies used to keep blood flowing, and the amount of blood they feed upon.**

2 There are more than 30,000 different species of bloodfeeders in the world! Take a look at our specimen wall to see if you can **find four that are named for vampires.**

3 Mosquitos are the most common bloodfeeder that humans have to worry about. **Take a look at our live mosquito tank** and see if you can spot these tiny pests.

4 Vampire bats may inspire popular myths and movie monsters, but they more often don't feed on humans. **Count how many are having a snack** while a cow takes a nap.

5 Not all legendary monsters are ancient, can you **find how recently the myth of the Chupacabra** appeared?

6 Humans have believed vampires have walked among them for centuries. But when was the first ever documented "encounter" with one? **Take a look at our vampire hunting display** to find out.

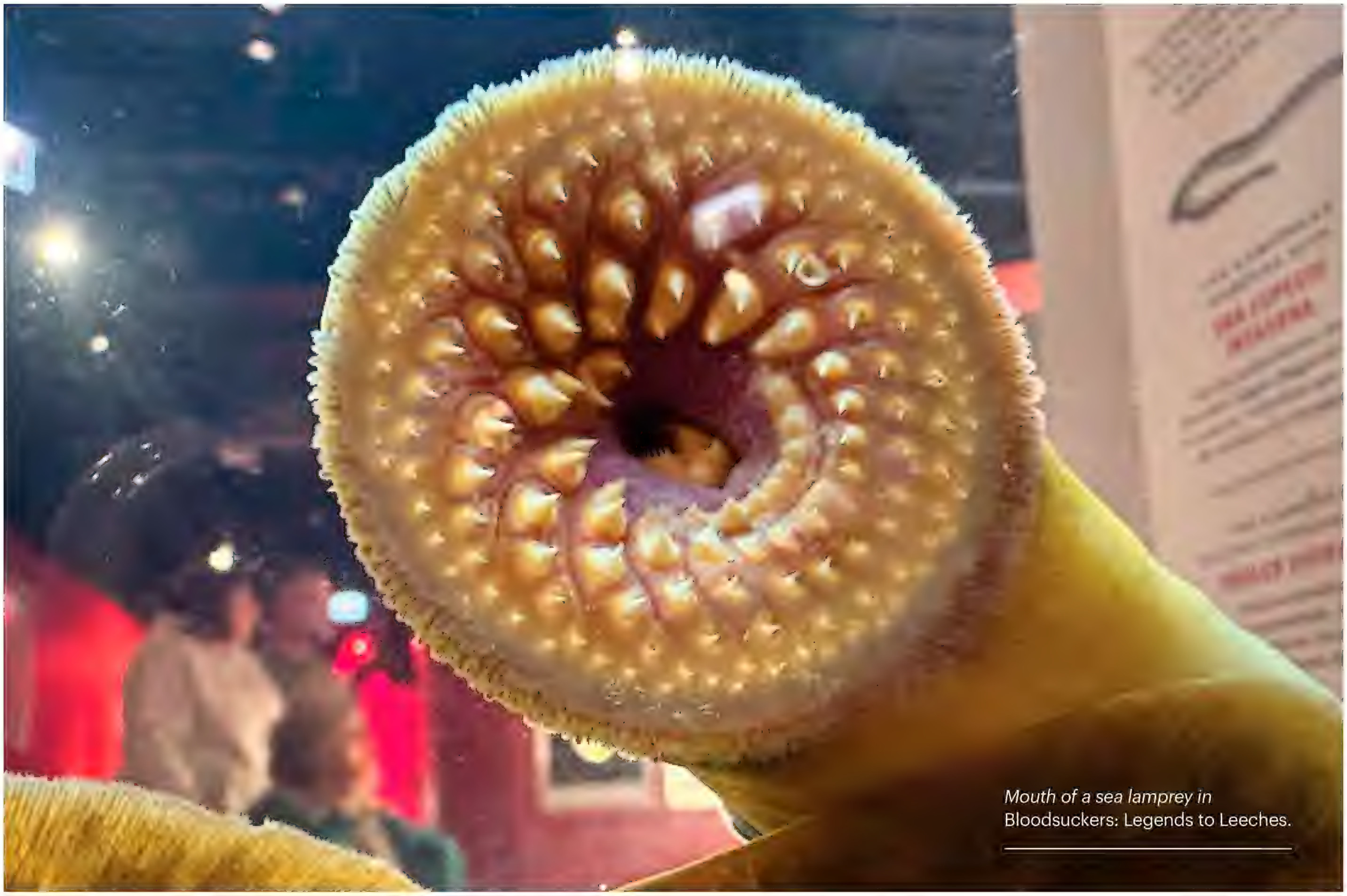
7 A high-collared cape, slicked back hair, and silky accent–**where did this iconic representation of a vampire come from?**

VAMPIRE ADAPTATIONS: **Find the second education station to learn how Vampire lore may have been influenced by the natural world.**

8 Bloodsuckers aren't just scary pests, they have also inspired science. **Find the tools** they used to treat their patients and their bloodsucking partners.

9 One of the concerns of mosquitoes feeding on humans is the spread of malaria. Can you **find the malaria parasite** under the microscope?

10 People have been warding off biting insects as long as they have existed. **Find the herb** used by indigenous groups across North America to keep bloodsuckers away.



LAUREN BOEGEN, FIELD MUSEUM

Mouth of a sea lamprey in Bloodsuckers: Legends to Leeches.

MEET BLOOD-SUCKERS FACE TO FACE

BY LAUREN BOEGEN, EXHIBITIONS PROJECT MANAGER

Leeches, lampreys, ticks, and mosquitoes are all animals we are taught to avoid. From the diseases they carry to their bloodsucking feeding habits, these animals can be pretty terrifying. *Bloodsuckers: Legends to Leeches* allows visitors to safely get up close and personal with live bloodfeeders so they can learn more about these amazing creatures.

It's quite likely that you've interacted with mosquitoes and ticks, probably to slap or remove them. The mosquitoes in the show, Yellow Fever mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*), are not native to Chicago. On the other hand, the American dog tick (*Dermacentor variabilis*) is the most common tick found throughout Illinois. While both species are known vectors of disease—mosquitos for Zika and ticks for RMSF—the ones in this show come from lab-raised colonies that have never been exposed to these diseases, and therefore cannot transmit them.

The water-based bloodfeeders in the exhibition are eye-catching. There are several species of leeches, including European medicinal leeches (*Hirudo medicinalis*). Closely related to earthworms, leeches have suckers at both ends of their bodies. Hirudin, the anticoagulant they use to keep hosts' blood flowing, is a highly effective way to keep blood moving through wounded and healing tissues and is used in modern medicine.

Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus)* are perhaps the showiest animals in the exhibition. These jawless, primitive fish are parasites. They use their suction cup-like mouth to attach themselves to fish and use their sharp teeth and file-like tongue to drain the host's blood and other body fluids. If you ever encounter a sea lamprey in the wild, don't worry. They will suction onto warm blooded animals, but are adapted to prey only on cold blooded animals like fish.

Visit *Bloodsuckers: Legends to Leeches* to discover how these unique creatures inspire science and creativity, leading to advances in medicine and sparking our imaginations. You may even come to appreciate them more than you expected!

Field Museum Major Sponsors:
Abbott and Magellan Corporation

Bloodsuckers: Legends to Leeches is produced and circulated by ROM (Royal Ontario Museum), Toronto, Canada.

TOM JONES

> “I like to think of my work as making connections between traditions of the past and who we are today. I hope that this exhibition helps keep the stickball tradition alive within our communities, and gives visitors a way of understanding our culture, identity, and place within the world.”
>
> —Josie Lee, Director of the Ho-Chunk Museum and co-curator of *The Creator’s Game*.

LATOYA FLOWERS, FIELD MUSEUM

THE CREATOR’S GAME

BY MONISA AHMED, EXHIBITIONS DEVELOPER; **CECILIA ACKERMAN**, EXHIBITIONS DEVELOPER; **SAM FRANK**, ANTHROPOLOGY COLLECTIONS ASSISTANT, GANTZ FAMILY COLLECTIONS CENTER; AND **ELI S SUZUKOVICH III PHD**, RESEARCH SCIENTIST, NEGAUNEE INTEGRATIVE RESEARCH CENTER

The Creator’s Game, stickball, or lacrosse as you might know it, is much more than a game. It’s part of identity, spirit, and culture. And most importantly it’s Native—a gift from the Creator. Co-created by Native players, coaches, and historians of the game, this first new, rotating installation in *Native Truths: Our Voices, Our Stories* will highlight the diversity of Native lacrosse and how the game helps to carry traditional values into the future.

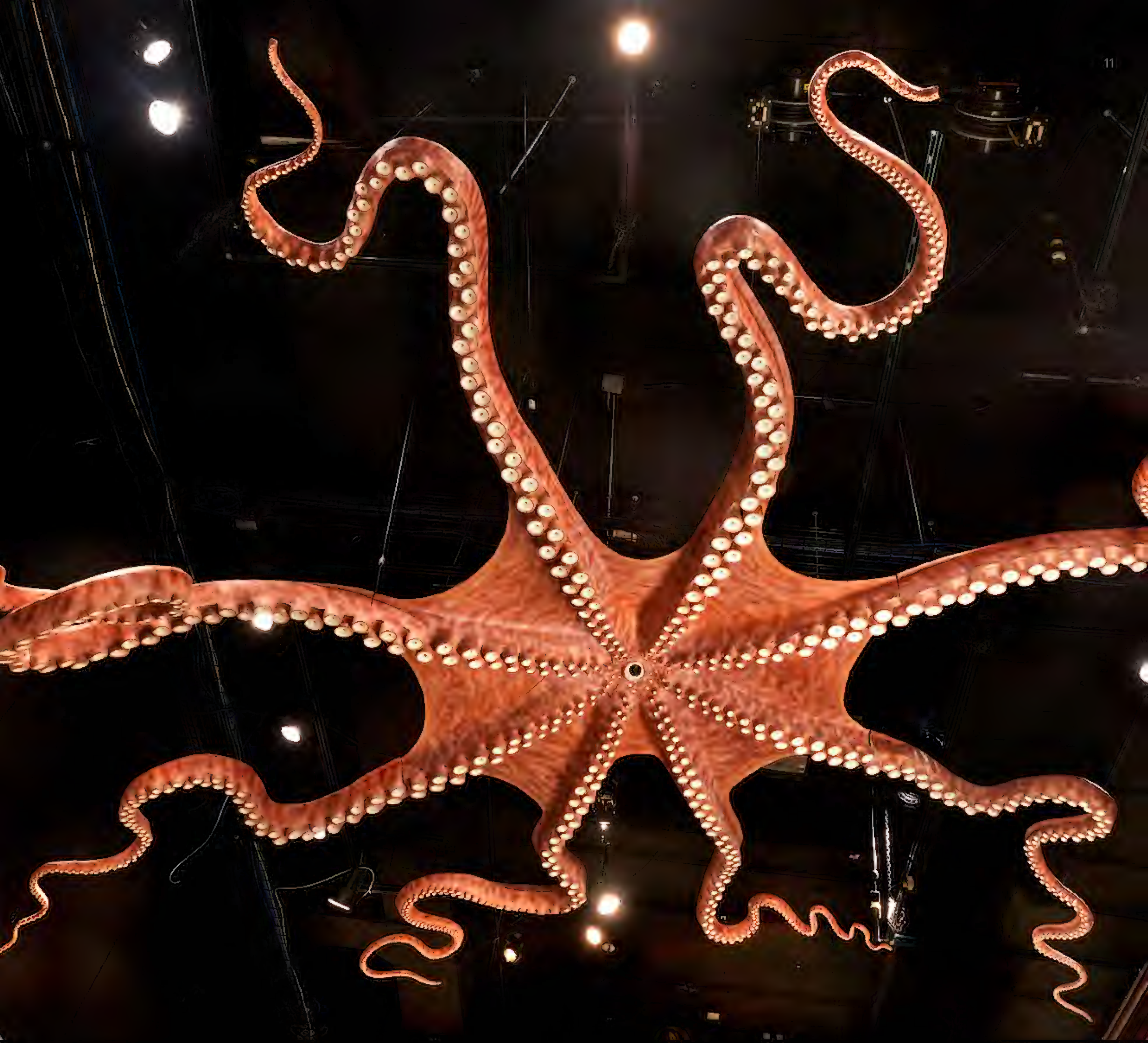
An Indigenous sport played across North America since time immemorial, lacrosse holds a great amount of social, cultural, and religious significance for Indigenous communities. “Lacrosse” is a term created by French colonizers in the mid 1600s when they first encountered Native peoples playing variations of the game. Eventually, European settlers would develop laws preventing Native people from playing the game—while adopting it for themselves. Today, Native players are reclaiming the game in their communities and in international sports arenas.

Exhibition highlights will include a mix of contemporary and historic lacrosse sticks, stickmaking tools and materials, a display about the history of lacrosse and its ties to Native sovereignty, and footage of the game being played by Native folks today.

***The Creator’s Game* opens in *Native Truths: Our Voices, Our Stories* on May 10, 2024.**

The Field Museum gratefully acknowledges the Sarowitz Family for lead support of *Native Truths: Our Voices, Our Stories*. Major support is offered by Robert R. McCormick Foundation, the Efroymson-Hamid Family, Roger and Peter McCormick/Chauncey and Marion D. McCormick Foundation, and Mellon Foundation.

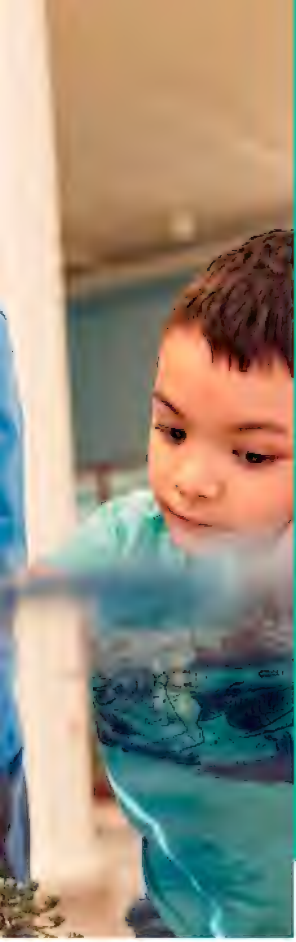
Additional support is provided by Carolyn S. Bucksbaum, Elizabeth Morse Genius Charitable Trust, Julie and Matthew K. Simon, and Cia and Tom Souleles.



How did they model wildlife in 1893?

The Field Museum's collection of 40 million objects and specimens has its origins in the World's Fair of 1893. Several of the 50,000 objects that made up the Field's first collection are still on display today, including a giant octopus model welcoming visitors to *What is an Animal?* In a time before well-stocked zoos or aquariums, the taxidermy and models shown at the Fair were some of the few ways people could see exotic wild animals. Octopus and other invertebrates were impossible to taxidermy, so they were represented by models made of wood, paper mache, wax, or even blown glass. This was especially true in 1893 at the World's Fair but still holds true today—think about animals here at the museum that you haven't seen close-up before, or perhaps are extinct today.

How much will you discover in one night?



MEMBERS' NIGHTS

May 9 & 10, 5–9pm

Our favorite tradition!

Join us after hours on Thursday, May 9 and Friday, May 10 for the biggest party of the year—Members' Nights! We're throwing open the doors to invite you behind the scenes for a unique, hands-on experience with Field Museum science.

Explore collections not on display and learn how we care for more than 40 million objects and specimens. Meet our scientists face-to-face and learn what they're studying. Visit Rosie The Tarantula and her friends in our live insect collection. There's something for everyone to enjoy, from family-friendly activities to deep conversations about Earth, and so much more!

THURSDAY, MAY 9 AND FRIDAY, MAY 10

FREE and exclusively for Field Museum members!

Please RSVP by Tuesday, May 7, 2024:
fieldmuseum.org/memberevents
312.665.7700
membership@fieldmuseum.org

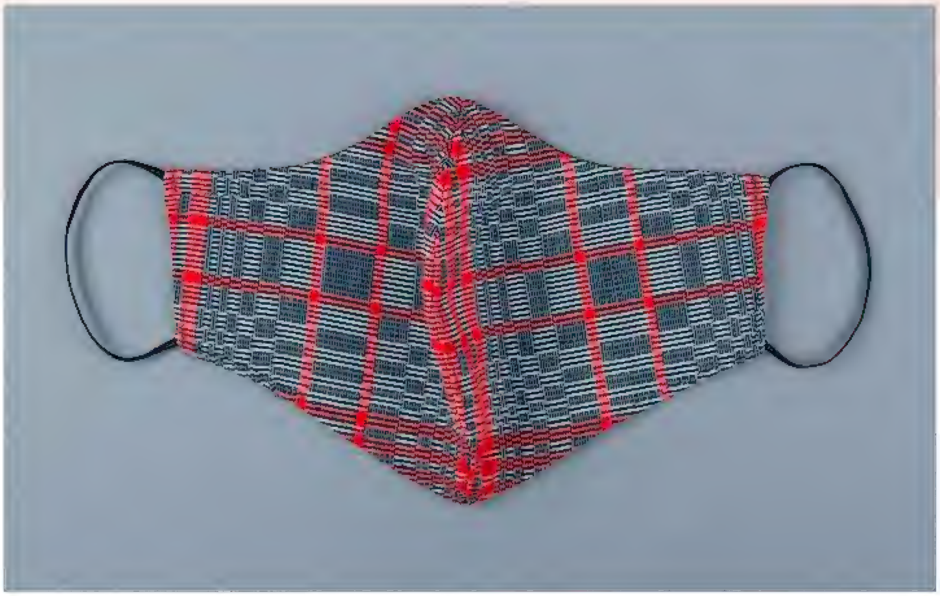
All exhibitions will be open. Space is limited; reservations are required. The Field Museum will close at 4pm (last entry at 3pm) and reopen for the event at 5pm.

FLASH SCIENCE: ANTHROPOLOGY COLLECTIONS

From supporting world-wide research to informing new exhibitions, the Field Museum's extensive collection of 40 million objects and specimens are the foundation of everything we do. We sat down with **Head of Anthropology Collections Jamie Kelly** to learn a little about how the Field preserves and stewards the collections.

What do you do at the Field Museum?

I look after and provide access to cultural collections from Asia, Europe, and ancient Africa. This not only includes keeping track of items in the collections and making sure they are well cared for, but also welcoming community members and researchers who visit the collections and expand our knowledge about them. I also assist staff with loans to other museums and cultural centers. Additionally, I help add new images and information about the collections to our collections database to make them more accessible online. I do none of this alone and have a wonderful crew of staff, volunteers, and interns who help me with my work as a collections manager.



EMMA TURNER-TRUJILLO, CATALOG NUMBER 361888

THE COLLECTIONS ARE AMAZING TESTAMENTS TO THE INCREDIBLE HERITAGES OF AANHPI COMMUNITIES.

(Opposite) Guests explore the Cyrus Tang Hall of China.

(Left) The face covering featuring a traditional Philippine binakol design accessioned by the Museum as part of it's Pandemic Collection.

What is your favorite item in the collections?

There are so many items with amazing stories to tell that I don't have only one favorite. I can, however, share one item that highlights some of the work we do with community partners and researchers and how we are adding to the collections today. It's a face covering (see above) that was made in northern Luzon of the Philippines during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. It features a traditional binakol design, which is also seen on a number of historic textiles. The hypnotic design is intended to ward off malicious spirits or, in this specific case, the coronavirus. The fabric is woven by a women's weaving cooperative in Lapaz in Bangued, Abra. During the lockdown, sales for their woven fabrics were low, so they began making these masks to sell. Dr. Analyn Salvadro Amores from the University of the Philippines Baguio is a Project Leader for the Cordillera Textiles Project (CORDITEX Project) and has studied the historic collections at the Museum. She purchased this from the makers, and we in turn reimbursed her. Our community partners Lani Chan and Etta McKenna and I selected this mask along with others for the collections that Dr. Amores bought from other communities in the Philippines.

RELATED LINK:
PANDEMIC-COLLECTION.FIELDMUSEUM.ORG

Asian American, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander Month (AANHPI) is coming up. What should people know about the East Asian and Pacific anthropological collections?

The collections are amazing testaments to the incredible heritages of AANHPI communities. We have been working more and more with some of these communities on exhibitions and collections. These collections are expansive, so it's hard to give an overview here or list the highlights, but many are in the museum's online collections database. We recently lent and will be lending several beautiful 18th-century Korean wedding robes (*hwarot*) to museum exhibitions in South Korea and in the U.S. I suggest members get a sense of some of the collections by visiting the *Cyrus Tang Hall of China* and the *Regenstein Halls of the Pacific*. In the latter, members can visit the only Maori meeting house (*wharenui*) in the U.S. that we care for with the source community of Tokomaru Bay in Aotearoa (New Zealand). The house is the embodiment of *Ruatepupuke*, the Maori ancestor who brought the art of woodcarving to the world.

There's so much content out there that tries to represent world cultures, but it's so hard to know what's accurate. What are your top three recommendations for culturally-informed entertainment?

Last year my family and I watched the TV series *American Born Chinese* on Disney+. It's based on the graphic novel of the same name by Gene Luen Yang. It relates to some of the characters in *Journey to the West* shadow play in the *Cyrus Tang Hall of China*. Sadly, it was not picked up for a second season.

Probably not a recommendation since I haven't seen it yet, but I have the movie *Next Goal Wins* in my queue. It's an underdog story of a soccer team in American Samoa and was directed by Taika Waititi, who co-wrote the screenplay with Iain Morris.

For a younger grade and middle school audience, there's the book *Any Day with You* by Mae Respicio. It's about a girl named Kaia who enters a filmmaking contest with a movie inspired by Filipino folktales that her great-grandfather has told her.

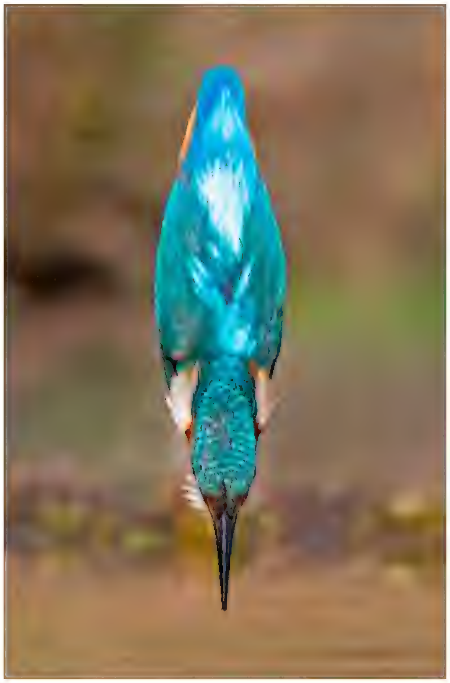
HOW DO KINGFISHERS DIVE WITHOUT HURTING THEIR HEADS?

BY SHANNON HACKETT, PHD, RICHARD AND JILL CHAIFETZ ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF BIRDS; **CHAD ELIASON, PHD**, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST; **TAYLOR HAINS**, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE; NEGAUNEE INTEGRATIVE RESEARCH CENTER

One look at kingfishers in a picture book of birds inspires wonder. However, these colorful birds are even more amazing when you look at them up close. Incredible models of bioengineering, kingfishers have inspired human innovations like the design of Japan's famous bullet train. With access to vast scientific collections like we have at the Field Museum, researchers can document variations using new tools (Computerized Tomography or CT Scans, for example) on specimens dating back to the first specimens collected by the museum to unlock the secrets of this species' evolution. Recently, we have been studying how kingfisher behaviors influence the shapes and sizes of parts of their brain. Zooming in even further, we can look all the way inside cells and see the order of the nucleotides (A, C, G, T) in a kingfisher's genome and again compare to other kingfishers.

Despite their name, not all kingfishers "fish" for food by diving in the water. Some kingfishers eat terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates as well. The tree of life for kingfishers tells us that plunge-diving behavior has evolved independently several times across the tens of millions of years the family has existed, leading researchers to ask questions about the relationships among genes, brains, and behaviors. In a recent study, our team and colleagues from the University of New Mexico looked at the genomes of kingfishers to understand how and why this diving behavior might have evolved. After all, diving into water from a distance can be painful, as anyone who has experienced a belly flop can attest. Likewise, repeated trauma to the head has been implicated in the brain disease of CTE (Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy) that has been seen in boxers, and hockey and football players.

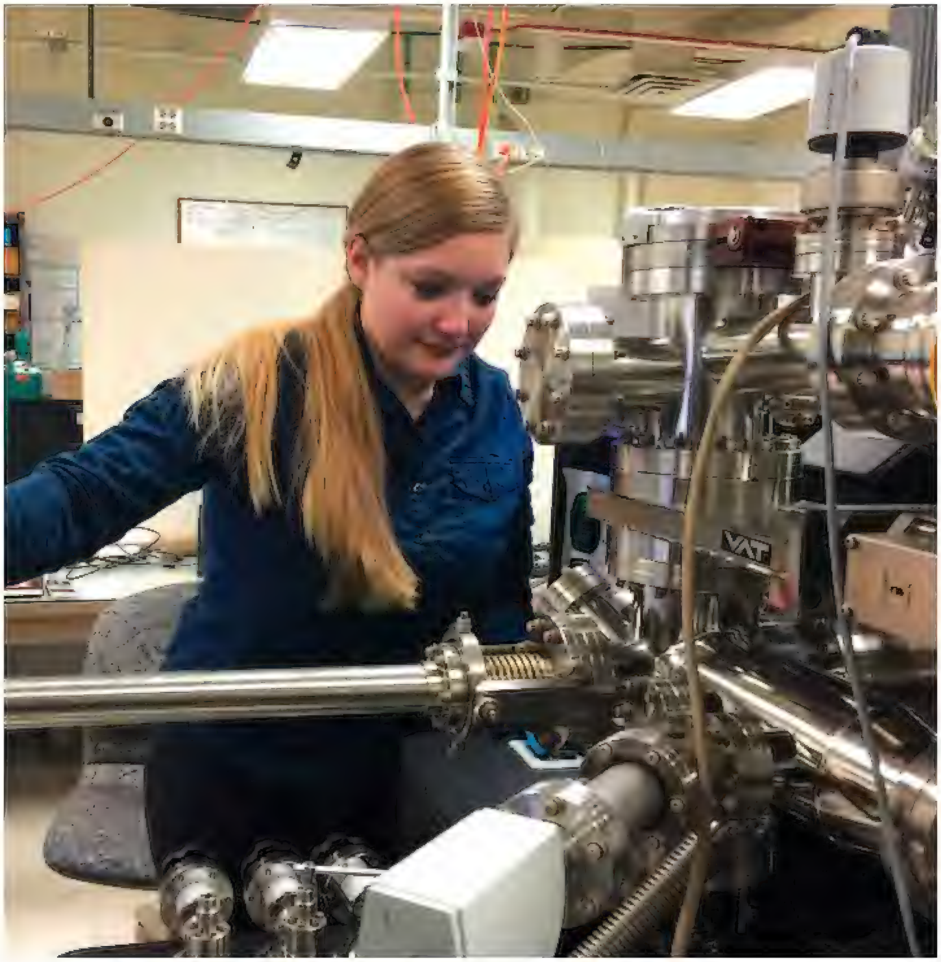
To understand how such potentially harmful behaviors could evolve several times, the researchers correlated the behaviors and genomes of diving and non-diving kingfishers to see which genes were under selection and how these genes might relate to behavior. The genes under the highest degree of selection in diving kingfishers are MAPT genes that code for tau proteins. The tau proteins function to keep the microtubules in a brain nice and orderly, providing nutrients and facilitating the functioning of neurons. It is these proteins that break down and cause the characteristic brain morphology changes in athletes with CTE. Perhaps the selection on and mutations in MAPT genes can teach us something about how these proteins work differently and protectively in the brains of kingfishers? More importantly could this knowledge help us better understand a vexing problem in human brains? Our collections hold information on many pieces of complex biological problems affecting the Earth and its people.



RICHARD TOWELL

*(Left) The common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) breaks the surface of the water after successfully catching a fish.*

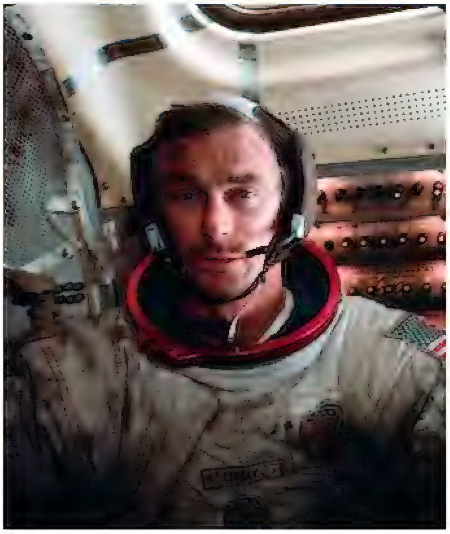
(Above) A common kingfisher just before hitting the water during a dive.



DIETER ISHEIM, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

(Left) Jennika Geer at the atom probe.

(Below) Apollo 17 astronaut Gene Cernan, a Chicago native, covered in moon dust back in the lunar lander after field work on the lunar surface.



NASA

THE NEW AGE OF THE MOON

BY PHILIPP HECK, PHD, SENIOR DIRECTOR, NEGAUNEE INTEGRATIVE RESEARCH CENTER & ROBERT A. PRITZKER CURATOR FOR METEORITICS AND POLAR STUDIES

The next time you look up at the Moon, remember it has been 51 years since humans were there. Gene Cernan, a Chicago native, and Astronaut-geologist Harrison Schmitt, PhD, returned with 254 pounds of samples.

One of the key findings of 50 years of lunar geology studies is that rocks are preserved much longer on the Moon than on Earth—meaning lunar rocks don't experience the same rate of erosion and change that rocks on Earth do. This means many lunar geology samples are much older than their counterparts on Earth, providing insights into the origin of both celestial bodies. We think the Moon was formed by a giant impact 4.5 billion years ago that transformed Earth into a molten sea of rock and generated a debris disk that made it look like Saturn for a short time. The Moon formed from this disk with its surface initially molten. Until last year, we thought this lunar magma ocean lasted for almost 90 million years. Our new study of a zircon mineral showed that the magma cooled 40 million years earlier, 4.46 billion years ago. This is relevant to Earth as its crust which formed 4.35 billion years ago, had 40 million years to form. This means Earth could have become a habitable planet earlier than previously thought.

For our study, which is now published in *Geochemical Perspectives Letters,* we were approached by colleagues from the University of Bayreuth in Germany and UCLA who found a very old zircon in a rock from the Apollo 17 collection.

Zircons are excellent for age dating. They work like an hourglass to track time. When they form, they include radioactive uranium, like the sand in the upper bulb of the hourglass. They contain no lead when they form, like the lower bulb of the hourglass is empty. Almost all the lead in the zircon is formed by the constant transformation rate of uranium to lead. By using a device called a mass spectrometer, we can count the uranium and lead atoms in a zircon to determine when the zircon formed.

However, not all zircons are perfect at retaining lead. Some of it can leak out and move into clusters which can lead to wrong ages that are either too young or old, respectively. With a technique called atom probe tomography, we imaged the distribution of atoms in 3D to find out if the lead moved. This device is usually used to look at the properties of steel for the automotive and aerospace industries. However, our collaborators at Northwestern University welcomed us to use it to study lunar samples. We did not find any clusters or signs of leakage, meaning the zircon was undisturbed, yielding a correct age of 4.46 billion years ago.

The authors of this study acknowledge funding from the TAWANI Foundation; the Field Museum's Women's Board, for Jennika Greer's Women in Science Graduate Fellowship; NASA; the Office for Naval Research; the National Science Foundation; and Northwestern University.

Fishing for DNA in the Amazon

By **Sophie Picq, PhD,** Postdoctoral Researcher, Keller Science Action Center; and
Susan Mochel, Assistant Collections Manager of Fishes, Gantz Family Collections Center

When we first stepped onto the hydroplane in Iquitos, Peru, in late September 2023, we were filled with excitement (and maybe a little trepidation) to begin our expedition to one of the most remote parts of the Amazon rainforest. Together with our partners from the Peruvian National Park Services, the Natural History Museum in Lima, and the Frankfurt Zoological Society, we headed to Yaguas National Park, which hosts some of the world's most diverse communities of freshwater fish, as well as many other endangered species, such as the Amazonian pink river dolphin and the South American manatee.

Somehow, we managed to cram the tiny plane with all of our equipment, which would allow us to rapidly catalog diverse forms of life within the park's 800,000 hectares of protected rainforest. Along with conventional fishing gear, we were particularly excited to use our new environmental DNA (eDNA) capabilities to monitor vertebrate biodiversity along the Yaguas river. This technique involves capturing DNA released by all organisms in the environment (through shed skin, hair, mucous, feces, urine, etc.) and sequencing these molecules to determine which species are present in an ecosystem without the need for direct observations or capture. To validate this innovative monitoring technology, we planned to cross-reference our eDNA findings with the data obtained from conventional fishing methods. This two-pronged approach to sampling the river will create a biodiversity baseline for the Yaguas National Park, which will help monitor long-term changes in the park for years to come.

As our plane rose into the air, the magnitude of the drought affecting the Amazon River and its tributaries across South America fully hit us: emergent sandbanks and cracked beaches stretched all along the Amazon River as it laced its way through the expansive rainforest. After hydro-landing and traveling two days by boat down the Putumayo River, we finally reached the entrance of the Yaguas National Park and realized we had to re-envision the scope of our project, as the water was far too low to maneuver our boat all the way to the headwaters of the Yaguas River.

However, the exposed beaches presented an opportunity to collect as many voucher fish specimens and DNA tissues as possible. We sampled the river as far up to its headwaters as water levels allowed, wading through mud and sand to sample low-level beaches and oxbow lagoons. With seine and cast nets, we were able to collect nearly 5,000 fish for identification. At each sampling location, we also pumped river water through very fine filters capable of retaining DNA molecules, collecting close to 100 eDNA samples to be processed in the Field Museum's new clean lab, which was recently established just before starting our expedition.

We are now splitting our time between the fish collection and the lab to piece together the Yaguas River's inventory. We are also sorting, identifying, and cataloging fish for the museum's collection. The analysis of the eDNA filters has begun and is yielding exciting results. This new approach will help enable effective conservation and management decisions in one the most diverse ecosystems in the world.

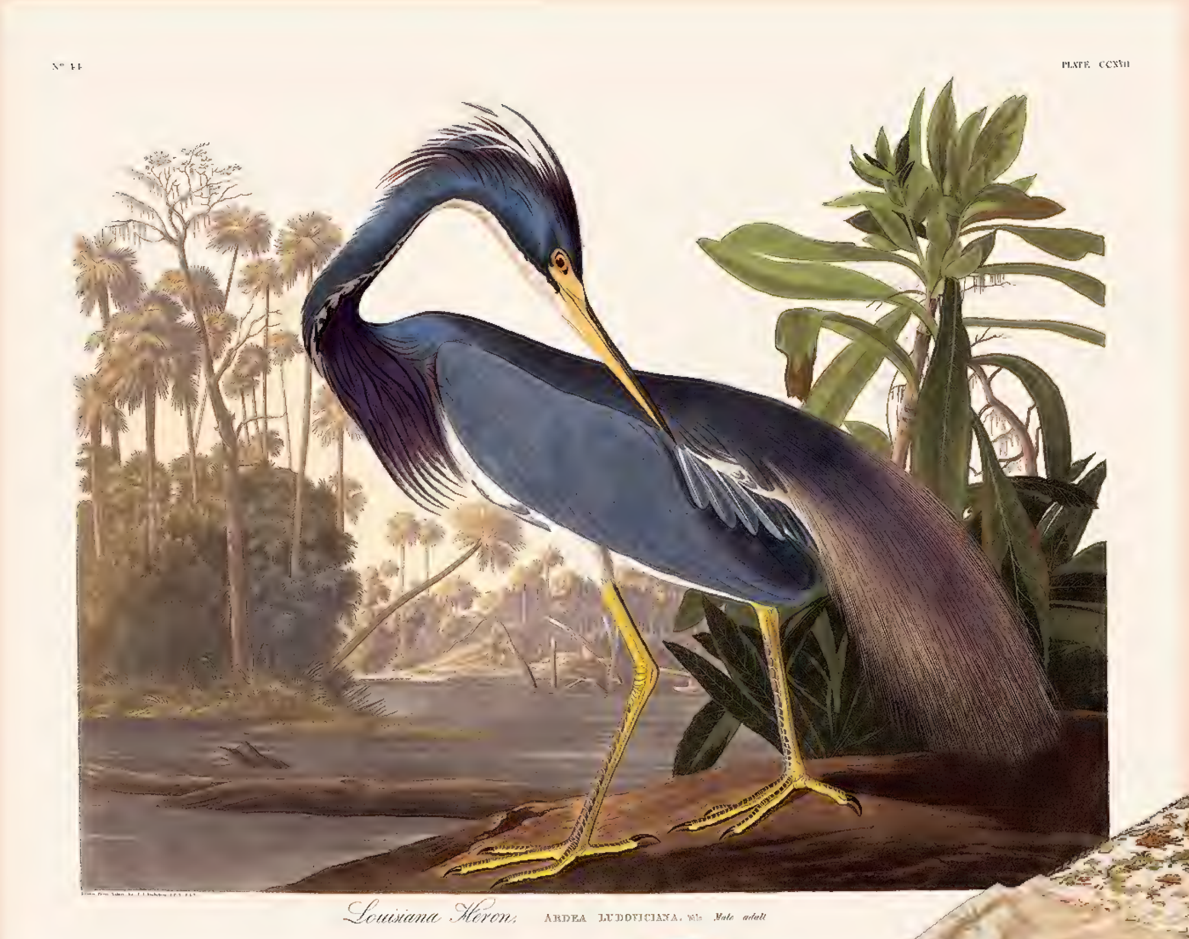
With seine and cast nets, we were able to collect close to 5,000 fish for identification. At each sampling location, we also pumped river water through very fine filters capable of retaining DNA molecules, collecting close to 100 eDNA samples.

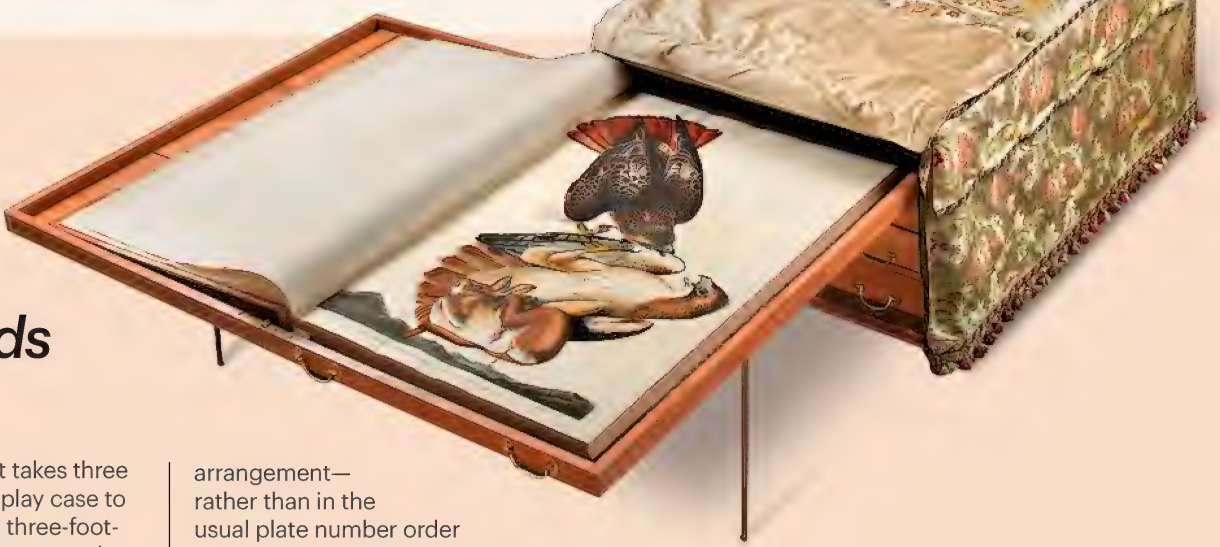
(Opposite, top) The team processing fish samples on one of the Yaguas tributaries.

Left to Right: Alfredo Patricio Gonzales (SERNANP), Sophie Picq (Field Museum), Miguel Paniagua Guzmán (MUSM), Susan Mochel (Field Museum), Carla Muñoz Guerra (MUSM), Alana Rojas (FZS), Leoncio Gonzales Nicollini (SERNANP).

(Opposite, bottom) A rainbow appears over the Yaguas river as the researchers wrap up their day.

(Above) Sophie Picq puping water through an eDNA filter to collect DNA molecules shed by all organisms living in the river.


No 44
PLATE CCXVII
Louisiana Heron, ARDEA LUDOVICIANA, Wils Male adult



(Left) Audubon's illustration of a blue heron.

(Below) The Field Museum's copy of The Birds of America *includes a custom ottoman made to house the three volume set.*

See *The Birds of America*

Imagine a book so massive it takes three people to open the glass display case to access it, yet so delicate the three-foot-tall pages are only turned once a week to ensure preservation. That's Audubon's *The Birds of America*. Published as highly prized hand-colored prints from 1827 to 1838 by painter and ornithologist John James Audubon, this book forever influenced the art of wildlife illustration and is the most famous bird book in the world.

The Field Museum's copy was the gift of Mary W. Runnells in 1969. This four volume set is bound in a systematic arrangement—rather than in the usual plate number order—that closely follows Audubon's ordering of birds in his *Synopsis of the Birds of America* (1839). The Field's copy is one of three for which thirteen extra "composite" plates were prepared by overprinting images from other copper plates onto the normal state of a print. These overprintings corrected errors, oversights, and problems of timing in preparation of the plates that had occurred during a mammoth twelve-year publishing enterprise.

The Birds of America **is on display now in the T. Kimball and Nancy N. Brooker Gallery through January 18, 2026.**

What does Art have to do with Science?

Scientific illustration is more than just artwork of plants and animals. It is a way to render complex details and subjects in an easily comprehensible and shareable way. Excellent supplements to the complex language often used to describe scientific topics, illustrations allow for a greater understanding of the subject. And, before there were cameras and high-tech ways of capturing imagery of specimens, it was sometimes the only way to share what a specimen looked like in life.

Artists, like John James Audubon, contribute heavily to science with their extremely detailed illustrations of plants, animals, fungi, minerals, and even fossils!

THINK LIKE A SCIENTIST

How would you draw a specimen for researchers to study? Follow these easy steps to make your own scientific illustration:

Observe the specimen. What do you notice about its shape, color, size, or texture?

Create a diagram. What details are important to draw and label?

Infer. What do the characteristics you noticed about the specimen tell you about its place in the environment?

FOSSILIZED CHICKS OFFER CLUES ABOUT EXTINCTION

BY JINGMAI O'CONNOR, PHD, ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF FOSSIL REPTILES, NEGAUNEE INTEGRATIVE RESEARCH CENTER

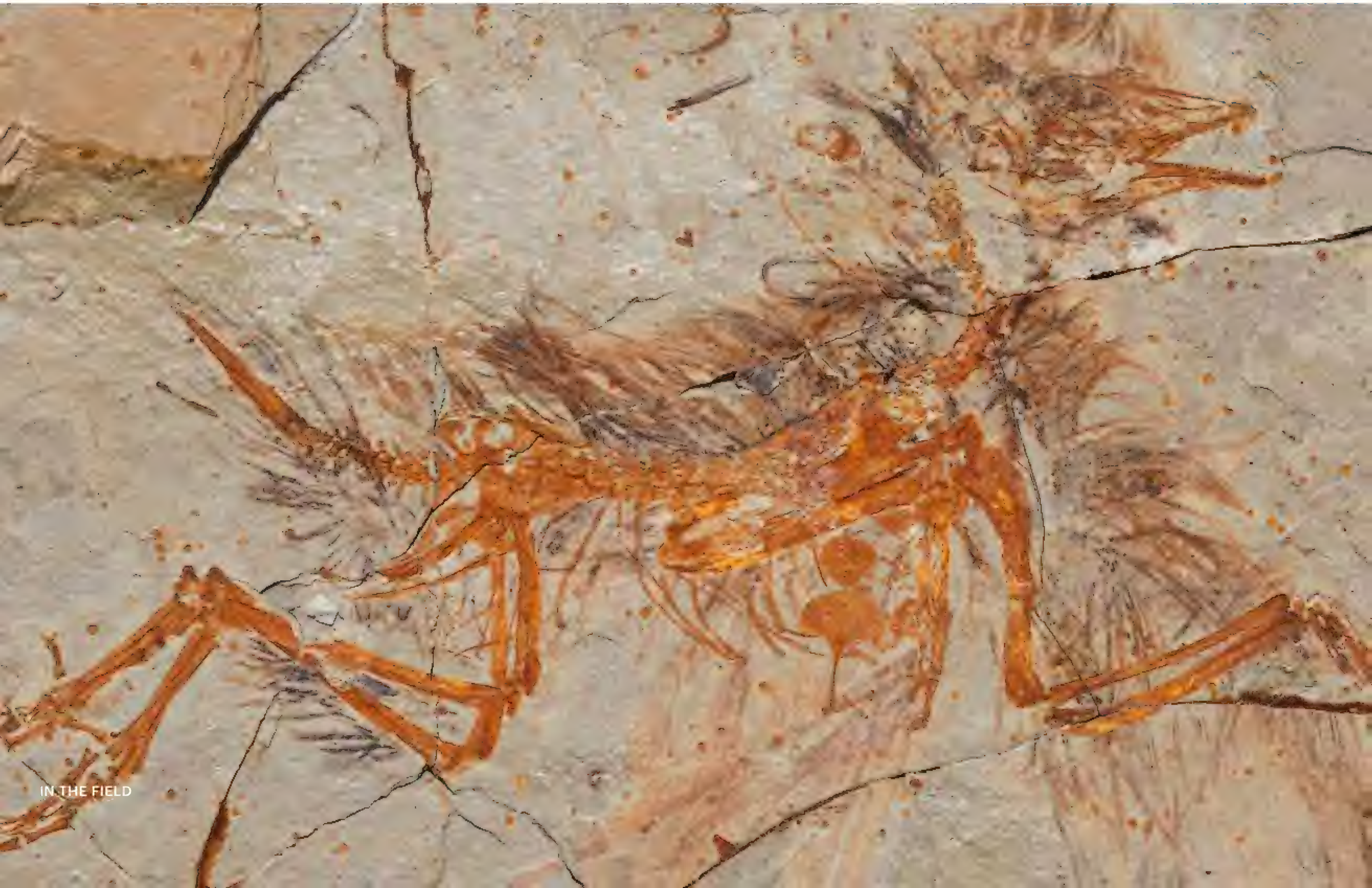
Feathers serve many important biological functions, one of which is thermoregulation (like mammalian fur). Because body feathers are required to keep the bird warm, molting of these feathers is a gradual process. Feathers only molt all at once in altrical (or dependent on their parents after birth) chicks, which are typically born with sparse feathering and need their parents to keep them warm, like pigeons and sparrows. In independent (precocial) chicks, like baby ducks and chickens, the downy feathers they hatch with are replaced more quickly to keep up with the rapidly growing chick, molting in a wave-like pattern across the body. Evidence from fossil *enantiornithine* chicks—the dominant group of birds in the Cretaceous—suggests an unusual combination of altricial and precocial plumage traits that is unlike any living bird. These chicks hatched with wings fully formed, indicating they were probably capable of flight (like super precocial chicks), but with body feathers that were sparse and grew in simultaneously (like altricial chicks).

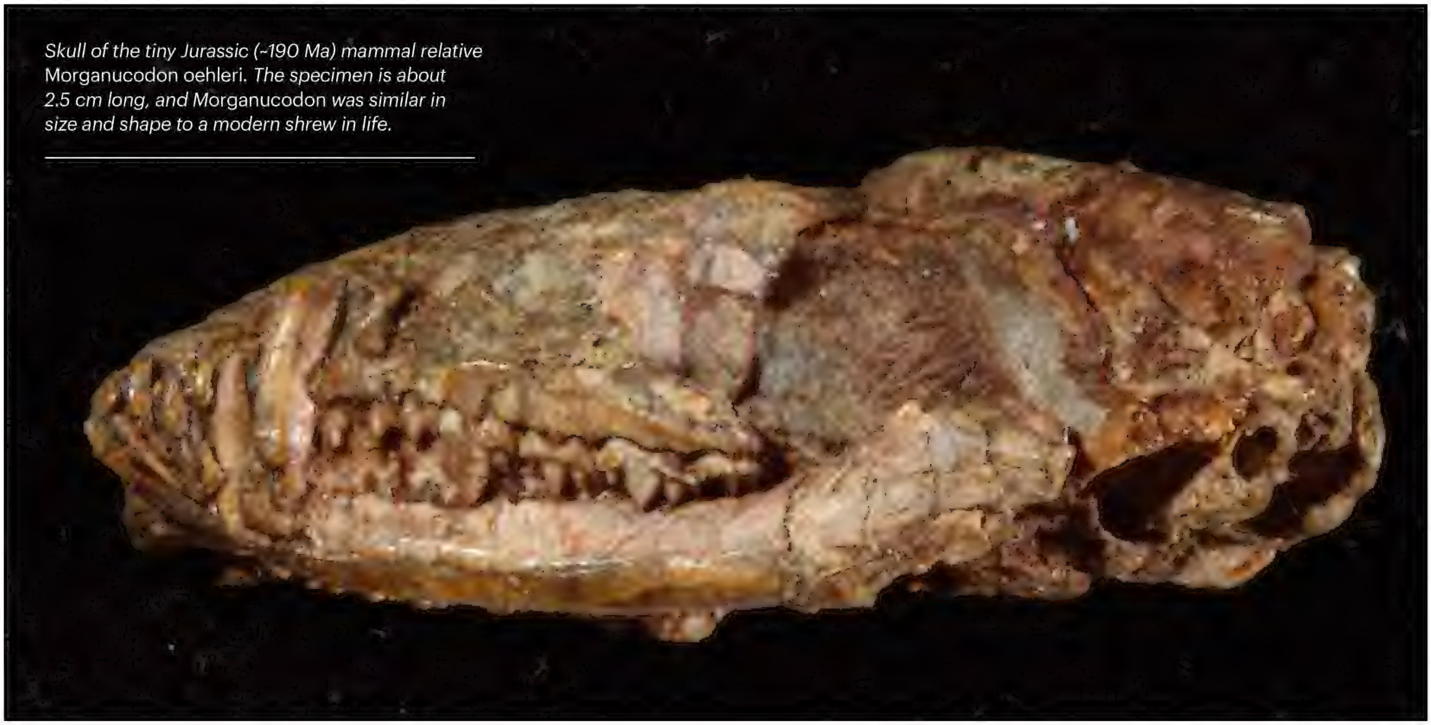
Today the only birds that hatch with fully formed flight feathers are megapodes (aka brush turkeys, bush turkeys, mound builders, or incubator birds). These birds, which are only found in Australia, New Zealand, and some neighboring islands, molt their body feathers very slowly to conserve energy. So, what is going on with *enantiornithines*? Flight takes a lot of energy, and most chicks don't do it (altricial chicks don't even walk around, all they do is beg for food). This is because chicks need lots of energy to grow to adult size. Molting also requires enormous amounts of energy to synthesize proteins and grow new feathers. To make matters worse, it takes more energy to stay warm when part of the plumage is immature and still growing.

Altogether, evidence suggests that *enantiornithine* chicks had enormous energy requirements. Yet, they were successful for over 65 million years, only going extinct with non-avian dinosaurs. However, the greater the energetic demands of an organism, the more susceptible it is to extinction. The asteroid impact that caused the end-Cretaceous mass extinction resulted in a prolonged period of limited resources during an impact winter that lowered global temperatures. With their sparse body plumage, baby enantiornithines may have been unable to keep warm in these conditions and unable to find enough food to provide the energy for their many competing needs (growth, molting, flying, thermoregulation). This is how a few fossils of molting enantiornithine chicks may help us understand why this group went extinct.

(Below) 120 million year old enantiornithine chick preserving immature feathers all over its body indicating a rapid molt.

XIAOLI WANG





Skull of the tiny Jurassic (~190 Ma) mammal relative Morganucodon oehleri. *The specimen is about 2.5 cm long, and* Morganucodon *was similar in size and shape to a modern shrew in life.*

KEN ANGIELCZYK

HOW DID MODERN MAMMALS EVOLVE?

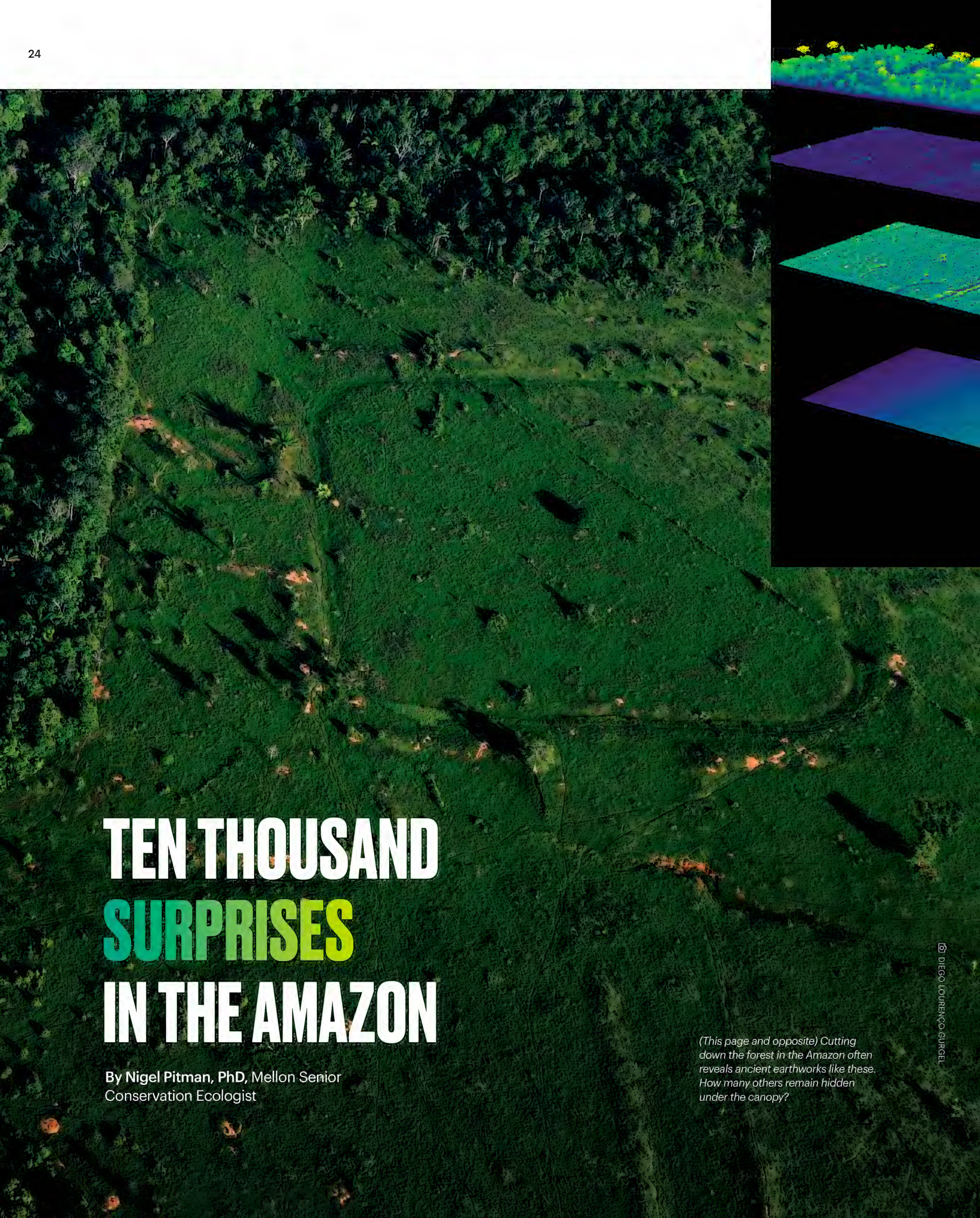
BY KEN ANGIELCZYK, PHD, MACARTHUR CURATOR OF PALEOMAMMALOGY, NEGAUNEE INTEGRATIVE RESEARCH CENTER

APRIL NEANDER

Life reconstruction of the Triassic (~250 Ma) mammal relative Thrinaxodon liorhinus. Thrinaxodon *was similar in size to a modern badger.*

If you think of a mammal from the Age of Dinosaurs, the image that comes to mind is probably a small, insect-eating fuzzball living under the enormous feet of dinosaurs like SUE. That picture is mostly true. The largest Mesozoic mammals we've discovered weren't much bigger than a house cat. Most were faunivorous (they ate things like meat, insects, and other invertebrates), and although some showed specializations for digging, swimming, climbing, or even gliding, none had the extreme adaptations seen in modern mammals like bats or primates. This concept plays into one of the great narratives of paleontology, namely that the evolutionary diversification of modern mammals that occurred over the last 65 million years had its roots in small faunivores who were able to explore new ways of life after the dinosaurs went extinct. However, the diversification of modern mammals is just the most recent of at least five such events that have occurred in the 320-million-year history of Synapsida—the group of vertebrates that includes mammals and their ancient, extinct relatives. These diversifications are often separated in time by major mass extinctions. It's fair to ask whether it was always the small faunivores who were able to bounce back and start the next expansion, or if some diversifications began with animals of larger size and different ways of life.

Recently, our research team tried to answer this question by collecting size and dietary information for over 400 species of fossil mammals and other synapsids that lived between 320 and 30 million years ago. We used those data to predict what the ancestors of each of the major synapsid diversifications were like. Our results indicate that conventional wisdom about the diets of these ancestors was correct: they were all faunivores. However, although the ancestors of the two most recent diversifications were very small, the ancestors of the older diversifications tended to be somewhat larger animals. The shift towards smallness stems from a size bottleneck synapsids experienced in the Late Triassic Period (~237–201 million years ago), when larger mammal relatives went extinct and only smaller species survived. Because these survivors were near the lower end of the possible size spectrum for mammals, getting larger was the main way they could change their size when future opportunities presented themselves.

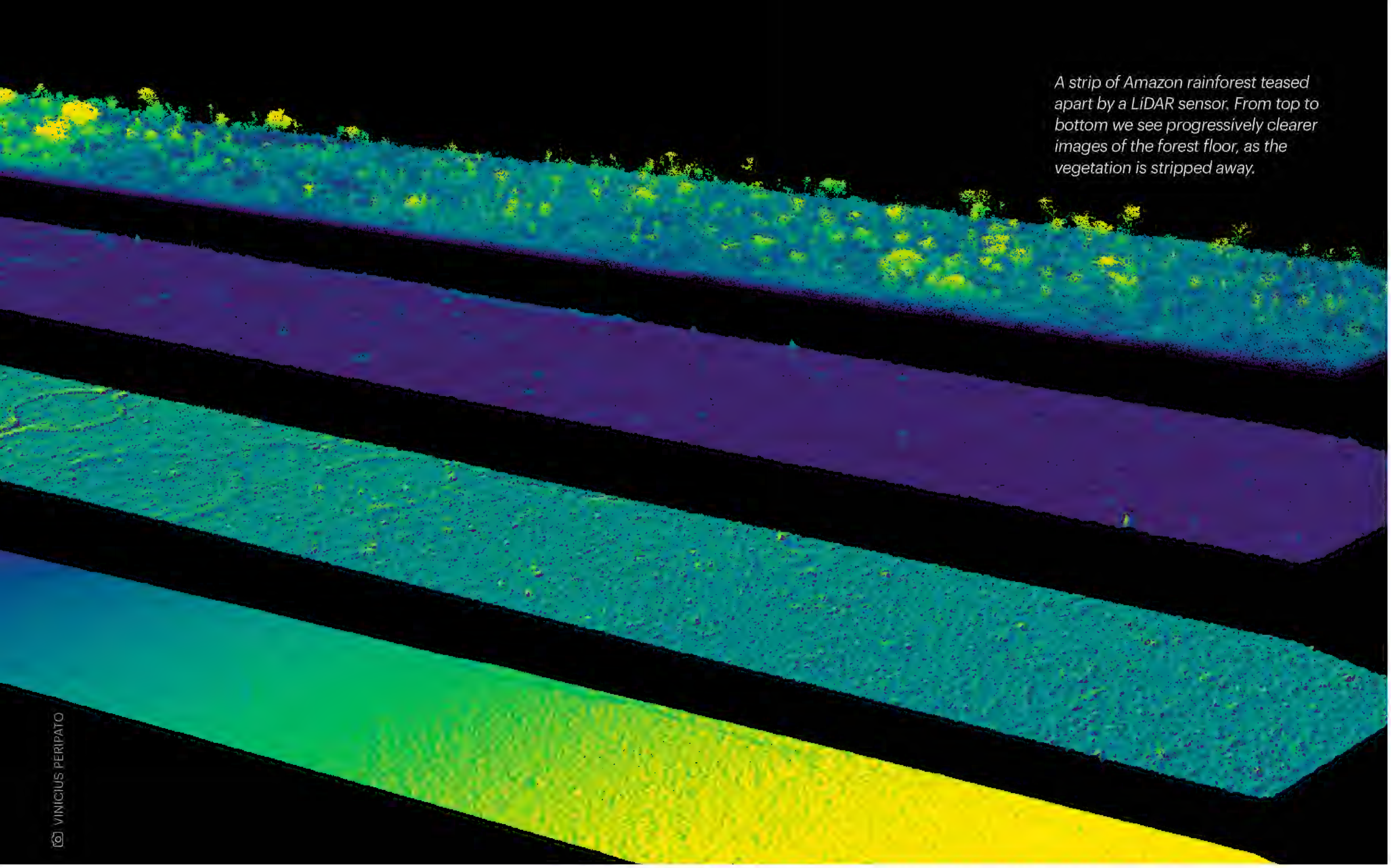


TEN THOUSAND SURPRISES IN THE AMAZON

By Nigel Pitman, PhD, Mellon Senior Conservation Ecologist

(This page and opposite) Cutting down the forest in the Amazon often reveals ancient earthworks like these. How many others remain hidden under the canopy?

DIEGO LOURENÇO GURGEL



A strip of Amazon rainforest teased apart by a LiDAR sensor. From top to bottom we see progressively clearer images of the forest floor, as the vegetation is stripped away.

VINICIUS PERIPATO

A few years ago, Brazilian graduate student Vinícius Peripato noticed a peculiar pattern. Nearly all of the archeological sites known in the Amazon basin were in places where the forest had been cut down. The reason was simple: once the trees are gone, ancient earthworks are easier to see. Vinícius wondered: if we could peek under the rainforest that still covers 80% of the Amazon basin, what would we find?

Technology offered an answer. When flown over a rainforest, LiDAR sensors (the same laser-based object-detection technology that allows autonomous cars to 'see' their surroundings) can effectively strip away the vegetation to reveal every wrinkle of the forest floor. From his base at Brazil's National Institute for Space Research, Vinícius knew that LiDAR missions had sampled forest in every part of the basin. So he began scanning the images, one by one, searching for anomalies.

He found one. Then another. And another. Again and again, remote Amazonian forests typically thought of as untouched wilderness revealed the remains of ancient settlements: square or circular earthworks linked by straight roads.

Vinícius and colleagues used those results to predict how many other earthworks might be hiding under the canopy, and where. The answer was evident in the title of the *Science* paper that reported the news last October: "More than 10,000 pre-Columbian earthworks are still hidden throughout Amazonia."

Hundreds of scientists who have surveyed forests across the Amazon, including Corine Vriesendorp, PhD, and myself, provided data showing that forests where earthworks are likely to occur are unusually rich in tree species known to have been cultivated in ancient times. This adds to the mounting evidence that Amazonian peoples transformed significant areas of the basin's forests into orchards.

How significant an area remains a hot topic of research. Vinícius's model suggests that undiscovered earthworks may cluster together in an area covering just 10% of the basin, leaving the other 90% sparsely occupied. Other researchers disagree. What the growing body of research has made indisputable is that the rainforests of the Amazon harbor not just vast biological richness, but a vast cultural patrimony as well.

What's coming to the *Grainger Science Hub*?

You've never seen our collection like this.
Discover specimens that are usually under lock and key. With nearly 40 million items in our collections, less than one percent is on display. So we pick some of our favorites and move them to the *Grainger Science Hub*...for a limited time only.

Take a closer look and explore the new discoveries happening every day at the Field Museum. There's something new to check out every time you visit.

ASTEROID BENNU SAMPLE STUDY
The Field Museum has been chosen by NASA as one of the research institutions receiving a study sample of the Bennu asteroid, collected during NASA's OSIRIS-REx mission. Come explore related meteorite specimens from the Field's collection while learning more about the OSIRIS-REx mission, asteroid Bennu, and what Field Museum scientists hope to learn while studying this incredibly rare asteroid sample.

TERRESTRIAL PARASITE TRACKER
Still curious about bloodsuckers? Come learn how you can help add to the Field's current research projects on these and other parasites in the *Grainger Science Hub*! View tiny parasitic specimens, and then try to match them to a magnified view of their bloodsucking mouthparts.

MEET A SCIENTIST
Join us on select Friday's from 11am-1pm throughout the year for *Meet a Scientist* events. Museum scientists, researchers, and collections staff discuss their work and share real specimens from the museum's collection of nearly 40 million objects. From collections care to field work, and dinosaurs to ecology, there's a world of science to explore.

From May 15 to June 26, join us on Wednesday's from 11am-1pm for special *Meet a Scientist* events all about Cicadas! Use the QR code or go to https://fieldmuseum.io/Meet-a-Scientist to learn more.

Stay tuned for more information about upcoming experiences in the *Grainger Science Hub* in 2024, including an exhibit of the Field Museum's mushroom collection, and one featuring new research on the life history of dicynodonts, a group of ancient mammal relatives.

Celebrate Our Beautiful Diversity

At the Field Museum, we celebrate diversity and culture everyday. Our vast collections and educational programs connect visitors of all ages and backgrounds to the human story. We are proud to offer special programs in honor of nationally observed heritage months throughout the year to celebrate these rich cultures.

Mark your Calendars! Don't miss these celebrations at the Field Museum.

Arab American Heritage Month | April

Asian American Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander Heritage Month | May

Pride Month | June

Latinx Heritage Month | September 15 – October 15

Native American Heritage Month | November

Special programs is also scheduled each year on the following holidays:

Juneteenth | June 19th

Indigenous Peoples' Day | 2nd Monday in October

Black History Month | February, 2025

Visitors can enjoy live performances by artists, musicians, and dancers and expand their understanding of world cultures through educational lectures by both internal and external subject experts. Families can get hands-on in the *Grainger Science Hub* with special Meet-A-Scientist presentations and story time in collaboration with Chicago Public Library. Additionally, the Museum designs Scavenger Hunts for visitors to explore places and specimens in the collections that have a particular relevance to each Heritage Month.

MEMBER OPPORTUNITIES

THERE'S STILL TIME TO REGISTER FOR SUMMER CAMPS!

Spend the summer making discoveries at the Field Museum! Field Explorers Summer Camps are perfect for curious minds in grades K-8. We also offer options for our littlest campers through the *Crown Family PlayLab*. Campers will have the opportunity to engage with the natural and human worlds through tailored learning experiences and up-close encounters with our collections. Learn what happens behind-the-scenes, connect with Museum experts, investigate using real scientific tools, and discover stories that only the Field Museum can tell.

Don't forget! Members enjoy a special discount to all Field Explorer Summer Camps. Tickets are going fast, so get yours today by visiting fieldmuseum.org/summer-camps-programs.

DINOPALOOZA BREAKFAST

Saturday, June 8, 8-10am

Calling all explorers, big and small, to start their day with a prehistoric twist! Join us and enjoy the most important meal of the day with your favorite dinosaur pals. You and your family are invited to a continental breakfast experience during the Field Museum's Dinopalooza, happening on June 8, 2024. See you there!

Museum Hours

The Field Museum is open from 9am–5pm every day except Thanksgiving and Christmas Day, with last admission at 4pm. For special hours, parking, and public transportation options, visit **fieldmuseum.org/visit**.

The Field Museum salutes the people of Chicago for their long-standing support of the Museum through the Chicago Park District.

Official Airline of the Field Museum

This program is partially supported by a grant from the Illinois Arts Council Agency.

MEMBERS GIVE US THE WORLD

Explore the world in our galleries, right here in Chicago—all year long. Members enjoy the following benefits:

- Free all-access admission
- Annual Members' Nights May 9 & 10, 2024
- Spooktacular Science family day in October
- Members-only Holiday Lounge in December
- After-hours exhibition openings and lectures
- Discounts on 3D movie tickets
- Discounts on birthday party packages
- 10% off Museum shop and café purchases
- Family nights and programs
- Discounts and early registration for Summer Camps, Dozin' with the Dinos, and other educational programs
- Double discount days in October and December (20% off in the Café and Museum shop)
- Free subscription for *In the Field*, including a family friendly pull-out section and the annual photography competition.
- Access to our member e-newsletter with updates for the whole family
- Free reciprocal admission to participating science and technology museums all over the world (ASTC)

MUSEUMS FOR ALL

As a Museums for All partner, the Field Museum offers reduced admission to visitors who receive state food assistance. Anyone with an Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT, Link) or WIC card can present the card to receive $3 admission per person for up to 6 people including the cardholder.

FIELD MUSEUM

MUSEUMS for ALL®

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73RD ANNUAL MEMBERS' NIGHTS

RSVP TODAY!

May 9 & 10, 2024, 5–9pm

#FieldMembersNight

We're throwing the biggest party of the year—just for you!

FREE AND EXCLUSIVELY FOR FIELD MUSEUM MEMBERS!

Please RSVP by Tuesday, May 7, 2024:
fieldmuseum.org/memberevents
312.665.7700
membership@fieldmuseum.org

All exhibitions will be open. Space is limited; reservations are required. The Field Museum will close at 4pm (last entry at 3pm) and reopen for the event at 5pm.